

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS: cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current in New York taken.

THE DAILY HERALD, THREE CENTS PER COPY.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, EVERY SATURDAY, AT FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

Annual subscription prices—

One Copy..... 3c

Three Copies..... 8c

Five Copies..... 12c

Ten Copies..... 25c

Postage five cents per copy for three months.

Volume XXVIII.....No. 168

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—ROAD TO RUIN.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—ROBERTA—CAMILLE—BETTY'S MINSTRELS—ROY ROY.

LAURA KERR'S THEATRE, Broadway.—WIVES OF FASH—FAS DE FLORES—GEMS OF THE OPERA.

NEW DOWRY THEATRE, Bowery.—SWORD OF HONOR—PRINCE OF THE BAY—TWO GARDENERS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—LA TOUR DE NESS—BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL—CAMILLE—JOHN JOE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—GEM. TOM THUMB AND WIFE. COME NOTT AND MINNIE WARREN.

AT NIBLO'S. DUKES' REQUEST—NEWTONS' MAX. AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, BULLS, DANCES, &c.—HOW ARE YOU, GREENBACK?

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—WALK UP WILLIAM LIGHTLY.

THE NEW IDEA, 45 Broadway.—SONGS, BULLS, DANCES, &c.—HOW ARE YOU, GREENBACK?

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway.—BALLETS, FANTASIES, BULLS, DANCES, &c.

HOPE CHAPPEL, 720 Broadway.—PANTOMIME OF THE HOLY LAND—CONCERT BY THE OLD FOLKS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—CURIOSITIES AND LECTURES, FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

ROBERTS' OPERA HOUSE, Bowery.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BULLS, DANCES, &c.

New York, Thursday, June 18, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

By the latest accounts it has been ascertained that no rebels were to be found at Chambersburg yesterday. They were in possession of the little town of Scotland, where they had burned the bridge. About three o'clock yesterday they retreated from Chambersburg.

An official despatch from General Tyler, at Harper's Ferry, received in Washington last night, represents that the enemy have a force of infantry and artillery from seven to eight thousand strong at Williamsport, and that their cavalry are making dashes into Pennsylvania. The rebel General Imboden is reported to be in front of Cumberland with two regiments of cavalry and a battery. Our troops evacuated Harper's Ferry yesterday, and hold Maryland Heights, strongly fortified, to resist any attack.

It is reported that about five hundred of our cavalry were flanked at Greencastle by the rebels in force, and but twenty escaped. The rebels have burned the bridge at Chambersburg. They avoid the turnpike in their raids.

From all the information we have as to the position and movements of General Hooker's army it would appear that it is again near the celebrated Bull run scene of action. The Third Army corps arrived at Manassas Junction on Monday morning. The First and Eleventh corps are at Centerville. The balance of the army—the Second, Fifth, Sixth and Twelfth corps—were expected at Bull run next night. General Gregg's division are operating in the neighborhood of Warrenton and White Sulphur Springs. General DuBois' division (late General Averell's) are at the base of the Blue Ridge, near Ashby's Gap. General Buford, with the regulars, has completely blocked up Thoroughfare Gap, thereby preventing the approach of the rebels to this neighborhood through that channel. Colonel Taylor, of the First Pennsylvania cavalry, now temporarily in command of General Wyndham's brigade, has had the Orange and Alexandria Railroad under his special care. General Pleasanton, now in command of the cavalry corps, has his headquarters in the neighborhood of Warrenton Junction. Such was the position of things on Tuesday.

The latest news from Vicksburg—to the 12th—reports everything progressing favorably. General Ellett, with the ram *Switzerland*, had gone up the Atchafalaya to Simsport, and reports the river clear between Port Hudson and Vicksburg.

We give some highly interesting news from the military department of South Carolina, brought by the Arago from Hilton Head yesterday, relative to the departure of General Hunter, and the instalment of General Gilmore, the hero of Fort Pulaski, as commander, in General Hunter's place.

The British brig *Mary Garland*, from Pernambuco May 21, which arrived at this port yesterday, reports that the privateer *Florida* left Pernambuco two or three days previous to the sailing of the *Mary Garland*, and the United States gunboat *Mohican* arrived the day before, coaled and sailed the same day as the *Florida* on a cruise after her. The privateers *Alabama* and *Virginia* were at Bahia, and the *Lapwing* was cruising off the coast. The *Mary Garland* brings home as passengers the crews and parts of crews of eight vessels which were destroyed by the *Virginia*, *Florida* and *Alabama*.

At a meeting in Sheffield, England, on the 3d of June a resolution lamenting the decease of General "Stonewall" Jackson was adopted and directed to be sent as an expression of condolence to his widow.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship *Norwegian*, Captain McMaster, which left Liverpool on the 4th and London on the 5th of June, for Montreal, was wrecked on the 14th instant on St. Paul's Island, Cape Breton. She struck about seven o'clock in the morning, during a dense fog, about a mile and a quarter east of the Northeast Light. She had three hundred and twenty-nine passengers on board. They were all saved, with the greater portion of their baggage. The Governor of St. Paul's Island lent all the assistance in his power. The *Norwegian* belonged to the Montreal Steamship Company, and her wreck makes the seventh vessel which they have lost. A description of the *Norwegian*, with all the particulars concerning the disaster, is published in the *HERALD* this morning. The Queen of Spain has determined to grant a general amnesty to the persons implicated in the recent disorders at St. Domingo.

The two causes involving the validity of legal

tender Treasury notes pending in the Court of Appeals of this State have been ordered by the Court to be argued together on Friday morning, the 26th inst.—Messrs. Noyes, Tremaine, Porter and Boelter in favor of their constitutionality; Messrs. Dickinson, Curtis, Roosevelt and Doty in opposition to their validity.

City Judge McCann appeared in person yesterday before the Supreme Court, general term, to answer a writ of certiorari issued by Judge Barnard for the production of the papers in the case of Kirtland. The case involves vital and important questions as to the rights of the people, and the City Judge therefore deemed it his duty to appear personally; but in consequence of the limited time he was enabled to give the matter he desired an adjournment, and the case was accordingly postponed for two weeks. The argument on the Corporation advertising was also adjourned to the same time.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last evening quite an interesting debate took place in reference to the dismissal of Miss Catharine McGee, a young lady of sixteen, and the daughter of a highly respectable Catholic merchant, from Grammar School No. 16, in the Ninth ward, where she was a pupil, for alleged insubordination. At the last meeting of the Board, on the 3d instant, a special committee, consisting of Messrs. John Hayes, J. M. McClean, F. Smyth, Vance and Benedict, were appointed to investigate the reasons which induced the local board to dismiss the young lady in question, and they submitted their report last night, condemning in strong terms the course pursued by the local board of the school, inasmuch as Miss McGee was not proven to be guilty of any act of insubordination beyond a laudable conscientious scruple to sing the chorus of a song called "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," with the refrain of "God is marching on." The young lady had borne an excellent character, and had, up to within a few days of her dismissal, received several certificates to that effect from Miss Kavanagh, the principal of the school. The committee condemned the singing of such songs as the one alluded to in public schools, and after a spicy debate the report and condemnatory resolutions were adopted, and the character of the young lady was thus fully vindicated.

In the speech which ex-Secretary of War Cameron made at Harrisburg on Monday, denouncing the administration and asking the Governor to call General McClellan to lead the Pennsylvania troops, he offered to pay in full the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh regiment during the whole time their services were needed in defence of the State.

The first government sale of confiscated cotton took place at Cincinnati on the 15th inst. Five hundred and fifty-six bales were sold, which were mostly of an inferior quality, at prices ranging between 30¢ and 50¢ a pound.

The city of Parkersburg, on the Ohio river, in West Virginia, is being fortified. Guns have been placed on the south and north sides of the town.

Three contrabands who escaped from the South came yesterday to the United States Marshal's office and claimed protection.

The markets were all dull yesterday, and no one seemed to know how to operate. Gold fell to 145½; exchange to 157½. Stocks were generally dull but steady; Erie fell off 3½ per cent, while Reading was better. Money was quite easy; call loans 5 to 6 per cent.

Cotton was active yesterday, and middling closed firmly at 55c. Breadstuffs were generally lower, with less doing. Pork, lard and cut meats were in fair request, while beef, butter and cheese were quiet. Pork closed higher. Groceries were in very moderate demand, with out change in value. Whiskey was rather firmer and greatly active sought after. Hay, hides, leather and tallow were selling at a fair extent at rising prices. Other articles were quiet. Freight was less active.

The Campaign Around Washington.—Movements of the Rebel Army.

According to our latest advices from Washington, the main body of the rebel army is moving down the Shenandoah valley towards Maryland, while the army of General Hooker is gathered around the old battle field of Bull run. It is conjectured that Lee's programme is substantially that of last September, and that it will probably culminate in another great battle on the field of Antietam. Such a contingency may possibly occur; but we can hardly imagine that it enters into the plans or calculations of General Lee, or General Hooker, or the War Office. It is evident that the whole rebel army is in motion towards Maryland and Pennsylvania; but it remains to be seen whether, on crossing the borders, it will move southward for the rear of Washington or Baltimore, northward for Harrisburg and Philadelphia or westward for Pittsburg, and a grand raid into Ohio.

We cannot imagine that Lee will hazard the experiment of moving down upon Baltimore or Washington while Gen. Hooker is in a position either to confront him or get in his rear and cut him off from his lines of retreat; nor do we suppose that if Lee had designed to march upon Harrisburg and Philadelphia he would have sent forward a detachment of his forces in advance sufficiently strong only to give the alarm to Pennsylvania, and sufficient time to Gen. Couch to muster a force on the banks of the Susquehanna competent to protect the whole line of the river against even a hundred thousand men; nor can we believe that he has any design of leading his army on a wild goose chase over the Alleghany Mountains for Pittsburg.

What then is the grand object of this Northern movement of the rebel army of Virginia? We answer, Washington. There is a prize worth all the costs and hazards of the adventure. Lee's army, from North and South Carolina and from Tennessee, has been heavily reinforced. Hooker's force has been considerably diminished, though still a powerful army. Lee may exaggerate the depletions of his enemy, and be too confident of his own strength. At all events, we suspect that he is manoeuvring to draw out from Washington and to divide the forces of Hooker in movements for the defence of the border States, and that then, watching its opportunity, the main body of the rebel army will descend upon the rear of the national capital. In this view of the matter we think the War Office will act wisely in holding the Army of the Potomac together, and between Washington and the main rebel army, however alarming may appear the menaces of this or that rebel column against Harrisburg or Pittsburg.

The Northern States will soon have an auxiliary force in the field competent to meet all marauding detachments of the enemy, and competent besides to garrison the defences of Washington, and thus enable the government to add twenty-five or thirty thousand veteran troops to the army of the Potomac, or to the army of the James river peninsula, for a practical diversion against Richmond. In fact, this Northern advance of the rebel army of Virginia, in reviving the martial spirit of the loyal States, and in promptly bringing out their reserved militia and volunteers, affords the War Office a most favorable opportunity, not only for demolishing the rebel army of Virginia, but for stealing a march into Richmond while the enemy is attempting to draw away the army of the Potomac in order to steel a march upon Washington.

Justice to McClellan and the Republic.—The Duty of the President and His Cabinet.

In this moment of painful anxiety, when the nation has lost confidence in the general at the head of the Army of the Potomac, and the army itself, if it ever believed in him, has faith in him no more, and when the army and the people look to the restoration of General McClellan to the command as the main hope of safety, it is the duty of the military authorities at Washington to publish McClellan's final report of his operations, in which he disposes of the slanders of Wade, Chandler and the other radical members of the Committee on the Conduct of the War. This is a necessary act of justice, and it will be at the same time sound policy, in view of recent and coming events, which may compel the government in a few days, if not in a few hours, to fall back upon the general whom, in its profound wisdom, it so unceremoniously rejected in the height of his success. Like a soldier and a hero, he has heretofore borne his wrongs in silence rather than injure the cause of the Union by discussing them in public, and the last we hear of him is that he is quietly assisting Governor Seymour to organize the militia whom the emergency demands from this State. But the proper time has come for Mr. Lincoln to vindicate his character and his military reputation, and to expose the frauds and machinations by which the President was misled into the false step of removing him from his command. If Halleck and Stanton will not make the *amende honorable*, the legal and constitutional commander-in-chief of the army and navy has the power to compel them, under pain of removing them from office. Indeed, their removal would be the very best thing Mr. Lincoln could do under the circumstances; for experience has already shown that they would not only not be in harmony with McClellan, but that they would be likely to obstruct him as far as they could, and mar all his prospects of success. His report of his campaigns would prove this if permitted to see the light.

The popular heart beats high in General McClellan's favor, and the popular voice, which has already spoken for him all over the country, will soon give louder utterances. The Common Council of Philadelphia, whose proceedings we publish elsewhere, has but a faint glimmering of the truth, and by no means comprehends the magnitude of the occasion, when one of its members proposes a resolution that the Governor be requested to send for McClellan and put him at the head of the Pennsylvania militia; and a postponement of the question is carried, instead of an amendment asking the President to give him command of the Army of the Potomac. But the discussion, as far as it goes, is strong testimony in his favor, and the only weak point in it is a mistaken notion about embarrassing Messrs. Stanton & Co. at a moment when the life of the republic is at stake. By a telegraphic despatch which we published yesterday it appears that General Cameron, at a meeting held at Harrisburg, not only denounced the government at Washington for its conduct of the war, and its neglect of the defence of Pennsylvania, but called upon Governor Curtin to appoint General McClellan to take command of the forces of that State in order to repel the Southern invaders. Mr. Cameron, no doubt, was well aware that McClellan, while a major general in the United States Army, could not perform that role unless ordered to assume it by the President or the Secretary of War. But he is an old political stager, and he thought he would throw a tub to the popular whale. He knows how the people in Harrisburg, Philadelphia and in every city and town of Pennsylvania feel towards their distinguished fellow citizen, the hero of Antietam, who saved them from invasion before. He knows that they are satisfied, if McClellan were even now, at the eleventh hour, placed at the head of the Army of the Potomac, all would be well. But why does not Cameron demand that this be done, instead of suggesting that McClellan's talents should be misused by putting him over raw levies of State militia, which could be as well commanded by other men, and placing him in a humiliating position, in which he must play second fiddle to General Couch, formerly one of his own division commanders? It appears from another despatch from Washington yesterday that even Forney has advised the speedy removal of Hooker and the substitution of McClellan. Forney is well aware that this is almost the unanimous sentiment of the people of Pennsylvania; and this, together with the imminent peril which threatens his own State, induces him to give way to the popular will.

It is remarkable, too, that the radical journals, in the presence of invasion, no longer assail McClellan, as was their custom, nor make any objection to the proposition to give him command of the Army of the Potomac. On the contrary, they indirectly prepare the way for such a step on the part of the government by slighting the capacity of Hooker in this trying emergency. The *Tribune* of yesterday, for instance, says: "Lee's present advance has been marked with great skill and is initiated with decided vigor. It was well known on our side that he was up to some spirited dash; but that either General Halleck or General Hooker knew precisely what, we do not believe. If they had, would Generals Milroy and Reynolds have been left to struggle against overwhelming odds, and to be hurled from their strong, important positions with loss? Would the rebel advance have been suffered to reach Chambersburg unopposed? We cannot believe it." The *New York Times*, the special champion of "Fighting Joe," also admits that "the rebels have got beyond the grasp or pursuit of Hooker;" in other words, that Lee has outgeneralled him. These journalists and politicians are now thoroughly frightened by the movements of the rebel general, and they would gladly see McClellan again at the head of the army, as the only man competent to save the North from further invasion; but they are ashamed or afraid to say so after the calumnies they have heaped upon him.

Probably some of the Cabinet and military authorities at Washington, knowing that the capital is in danger, have the same feeling on the subject, and would rejoice to see such a popular pressure as would afford them a decent excuse to reinstate General McClellan in his old command. Let them, therefore, publish his report, which is in their possession, or, if they will not do it, let Mr. Lincoln do it himself. It will fully justify him before the country in removing Hooker and placing McClellan at the head of the army; and at the same time it will afford a beautiful illustration of the doctrine inculcated in his recent letter to the

democrats of Albany, that this is a time in which an American patriot ought to rise above the level of party. Hooker is now, to all intents and purposes, in the same position in which Pope found himself when he was defeated by Lee and thrown back for refuge on the fortifications of Washington. McClellan was then called upon to take the command and save the republic, and he did save it, when despair paralyzed the Cabinet and the military authorities at the federal capital. The same necessity exists now, and the propriety of the President adopting the same course is obvious. The safety of the country demands it, and not a moment ought to be lost in complying with that demand, and thus restoring the public confidence, which has received a succession of such violent shocks that another disaster may prove too much for it.

A CHANGE OF GENERALS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Major General Hunter arrived in this city yesterday, having been relieved of his command of the Department of the South. General Gilmore, the conqueror of Fort Pulaski, takes General Hunter's place, and we are sure that no appointment could be more popular with the officers and soldiers of that department, among whom General Gilmore is a universal favorite. It is now very likely that we shall hear of warm work in South Carolina before very long. General Gilmore is not the man to waste time in experiments with negroes or in writing silly and bloodthirsty letters to Jeff. Davis, threatening to hang, draw and quarter everybody within reach if some proclamation or other be not withdrawn. Charleston ought to have been taken long ago, and now that General Gilmore leads the troops, we shall probably soon hear that the cradle of the rebellion is as closely invested as Vicksburg and Port Hudson by land, while our iron-clads bombard it from the harbor.

What disposition is to be made of General Hunter we are not informed. If poor Greeley would only trot out his negro brigade "Black Dave" Hunter might take command of that and lead it on to glory. Such a position would be just suited to Hunter's capacity. He has repeatedly demonstrated that he is unfit to govern a department or to hold any very high command. He went to South Carolina with a good reputation as a soldier, but lost it on the passage, and became somehow transformed into one of the craziest of fanatics—worse than Greeley, Garrison, Wendell Phillips or Cheever, and about equal to old John Brown, whose soul is popularly supposed to be marching on with the negro regiments. Poor Hunter was a fighting man before he became a negromaniac; but since then he has done absolutely nothing in the military line. On the contrary, he has stayed away from the battle field with extraordinary persistency; and all accounts agree that Charleston might have been taken at the time of our attack upon and repulse at James Island had General Hunter led and directed our army, instead of remaining at headquarters and allowing other generals to take the troops into action. A general who sacrifices his reputation, his soldiers and his position to his love for the negro deserves some consideration from poor Greeley. Therefore by all means hurry up the negro brigade.

NEW MODE OF PAROLING PRISONERS.—Our correspondent at Frederick, Md., mentions an amusing incident in his letter which we publish this morning. On the arrival of the rebels at Hagerstown, a lieutenant and five men, wearing the federal uniform, crept out of the house where they had been hiding, and gave themselves up to be paroled. They told General Jenkins that they did not wish to fight any longer against their Southern brethren. The reply of the General must have greatly astonished the cowardly traitors. He indignantly rejected their claim of brotherhood; told them that if he had a twenty-fifth cousin as white lived as they were he would kill him and set him up in his barnyard to make sheep own their lambs, and concluded by detailing six "good lusty fellows, with thick boots," to "parole" the recreant federals by vigorously kicking them out of the camp to the west border of the town. It is said that the rebel soldiers were highly tickled with the scene, and loudly expressed their approval of "Jenkins' mode of paroling cowards." The six miserable poltroons who were so energetically booted must have felt very differently. What an encouraging prospect for federal deserters.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN PRUSSIA.—The King of Prussia has, we see, issued still another unconstitutional decree interfering with the liberty of the press. These errors, so obstinately persisted in by the King, will cause the greatest irritation to the people, already inflamed to anger by former harsh and unwise measures enacted by their sovereign. The Prussians are in a revolutionary state, which should be soothed instead of increased by unwise and rigorous steps on the part of the government. The Prussian monarch will find to his cost that people who have once enjoyed the benefits of a free press rarely give up the privilege without a struggle.

LOSS OF THE NORWEGIAN.—We publish to-day intelligence of the loss of the steamship *Norwegian*, of the Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal line. Fortunately all the mails, the crew and passengers were saved. The *Norwegian* was a fine new vessel, but belonged to a very unfortunate line. This is the seventh vessel that has been lost since the formation of the company, and the second that has been wrecked this year.

REBEL APPREHENSION OF GREENBACKS.—During the occupation of Hagerstown, where they were joyfully received, the rebels paid for everything in greenbacks. In Pennsylvania they pay in Confederate currency. The difference is greatly in favor of their friends; but at the same time it indicates that the invaders count on being soon compelled to skedaddle.

A QUIETUS FOR THE PEACE PARTY.—The peace party is squelched for the present. The patriots are buckling on their armor to drive the rebels from the sacred soil of Pennsylvania. In the Keystone State the people are buzzing about like disturbed hornets, and the rebels will soon feel their stings. In this city the streets are again full of citizen soldiers preparing for a thirty days' excursion to the wars. Nobody stops to talk of peace now. The first thing to be done is to drive back Lee's legions, and the peace agitation may be renewed afterwards if necessary. The most strict non-combatant will take down a blunderbuss and blaze away at the burglar who tries to invade his dwelling. The most violent peace man will not parley about his favorite doctrine as long as the rebels are in the free States. Let every one

beat his ploughshare into a sword and his pruning hook into a spear, and take a hand in at the pleasant little game now in progress on the Pennsylvania border. It will be time enough to reverse the operation when the rebels are defeated or captured.

THE STREET CLEANING.—In our advertising columns will be found the programme of City Inspector Delavan for the cleaning of the filthy streets of this metropolis. The document is brief but comprehensive, and we have no doubt that Colonel Delavan will soon restore the city to something like a decent condition if he is only properly supported. A good deal depends upon the people themselves, who can greatly lighten the City Inspector's labors by refraining from throwing ashes, garbage and filth upon the streets, and by reporting acts of neglect committed by the men employed to remove the dirt.

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.

Sailing of the *Florida* from Pernambuco on a Cruise.—The United States Gunboat *Mohican* in Chase.—Arrival at this Port of the Crews of Captured Vessels.—The Latest Accounts of the *Alabama*, *Virginia* and *Lapwing*.

The British brig *Mary Garland*, from Pernambuco May 21, with one hundred passengers, arrived at this port yesterday.

The privateer *Florida* left Pernambuco two or three days previous to the sailing of the *Mary Garland*, and the United States gunboat *Mohican* arrived the day before, coaled and sailed the same day as the *Florida* on a cruise after her.

The privateers *Alabama* and *Virginia* were at Bahia, and the *Lapwing* was cruising off the coast.

The *Mary Garland* brings home as passengers the crews and parts of crews of eight vessels which were destroyed by the *Virginia*, *Florida* and *Alabama*. Among them are Captain Phinney, late of brig *Clarence*, of Baltimore; Captain Lewis, of bark *Lafayette*, of New Bedford; Captain Flanders, of the *Kato Cory*, of Westport; and one hundred seamen belonging to the following vessels—ships *Commonwealth*, *Louis Haich*, *Onida*, *barks Lafayette*, *Lapwing*, *Houlietta*, *Star of Peace*, *brig Kato Cory* and *Clarence*.

The *Parus* of the Privateers.—Affairs at the Navy Yard yesterday were quite brisk; but as the demand for cruisers has nearly abated so in proportion has the work slackened.

The *Cumbrils*, late prize steamer, was armed, equipped and sent to sea, Lieut. Commander Beebe in charge. This vessel is a fast sailer and will materially aid in the search for the rebel privateers on our coast. She carries a crew of picked men, who are very anxious to fall in with a corsair.

The steam frigate *San Jacinto* was ordered to sea, and hauled out last evening to depart.

It is doubtful now whether the department will send out any more temporary cruisers at present. There were nearly thirty vessels in search of the vessel which on Saturday was within sixty miles of our coast, and the general belief is that she will be captured ere this week is out.

The United States gunboat *Montgomery*, six guns, sailed from Boston yesterday morning on a cruise.

The following is a list of the vessels which are now in the service of the United States Navy, and are engaged in the search for the rebel privateers.

The *United States* gunboat *Montgomery*, six guns, sailed from Boston yesterday morning on a cruise.

The following is a list of the vessels which are now in the service of the United States Navy, and are engaged in the search for the rebel privateers.

The *United States* gunboat *Montgomery*, six guns, sailed from Boston yesterday morning on a cruise.

The following is a list of the vessels which are now in the service of the United States Navy, and are engaged in the search for the rebel privateers.

The *United States* gunboat *Montgomery*, six guns, sailed from Boston yesterday morning on a cruise.

The following is a list of the vessels which are now in the service of the United States Navy, and are engaged in the search for the rebel privateers.

The *United States* gunboat *Montgomery*, six guns, sailed from Boston yesterday morning on a cruise.

The following is a list of the vessels which are now in the service of the United States Navy, and are engaged in the search for the rebel privateers.

The *United States* gunboat *Montgomery*, six guns, sailed from Boston yesterday morning on a cruise.

The following is a list of the vessels which are now in the service of the United States Navy, and are engaged in the search for the rebel privateers.

The *United States* gunboat *Montgomery*, six guns, sailed from Boston yesterday morning on a cruise.

The following is a list of the vessels which are now in the service of the United States Navy, and are engaged in the search for the rebel privateers.

The *United States* gunboat *Montgomery*, six guns, sailed from Boston yesterday morning on a cruise.

The following is a list of the vessels which are now in the service of the United States Navy, and are engaged in the search for the rebel privateers.

The *United States* gunboat *Montgomery*, six guns, sailed from Boston yesterday morning on a cruise.

The following is a list of the vessels which are now in the service of the United States Navy, and are engaged in the search for the rebel privateers.

The *United States* gunboat *Montgomery*, six guns, sailed from Boston yesterday morning on a cruise.

The following is a list of the vessels which are now in the service of the United States Navy, and are engaged in the search for the rebel privateers.

but looked to different races to give them power; and the success of either would have the same result, as far as popular government is concerned; so that there would scarcely be much probability between being governed by Jeff. Davis, as leader of the slave power, or by Wendell Phillips, as leader of the enfranchised blacks. But the failure of the *Florida* was a failure, as a governing contraband, and the *Florida* school, the dream of visionary, was a failure from the start. Emancipation was then a fixed fact, and the real issue was in accepting for a guide Phillips or Jefferson and Lincoln. In this the people would surely answer wisely.

REMARKS OF GENERAL FREMONT.

Major General Fremont was received with great applause, and spoke to the same effect as elsewhere on different occasions in New England, making frequent remarks for the special benefit of the democratic friends in the State of New Hampshire, and ignoring all things in the remoteness of effort for the immediate and total suppression of the rebellion.

A letter was read from Major General Fremont, stating the reasons of his being obliged to relinquish his hope of attending the Convention, and stating that he should have addressed the Convention mainly to the point which recent events in the West had made the uppermost question of the day, and urged the republican democracy of New Hampshire to reassert those principles upon which the President went into power, thereby securing "free speech" for Wendell Phillips as well as Vallandigham.

After the reading and adoption of a series of resolutions of loyalty and support to the administration the Convention was addressed by Mr. Turner, lately from the State of Texas, and the law partner of Gen. Hamilton, who spoke with much zeal and reference to the Unionists of that State.

Letters were read from ex-Governor Baker, of New Hampshire, now on the Yazo river; also from James T. Brady, Charles Sumner and D. B. Dickinson; and after a speech by Frederick Patterson, of Dartmouth College, a representative elect to Congress, and also by Mr. Flagg, from a delegation of students from Dartmouth College, the Convention broke up.

THE NORWEGIAN WRECKED.

SHE GOES ASHORE AT ST. PAUL'S ISLAND.

The Passengers, Crew, Mails and Baggage All Saved.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

Steamships Lost on the Atlantic and Its Coast.

See, See, See.

See, See, See.

See, See, See.

See, See, See.

See, See, See.

See, See, See.

See, See, See.

See, See, See.

See, See, See.

See, See, See.

See, See, See.

See, See, See.

See, See, See.

See, See, See.

See, See, See.